

CA

11H

Recent penicillin researches. László Mosonyi (Univ. Budapest, Hung.). *Hung. Acta Med.* 1, 68-75 (1949) (in English).—Investigations were made on the inhibiting effect of hippuric acid (H) on the excretion of penicillin by the kidneys. Persons with an intact kidney function showed an endogenous excretion of 0.6-1.02 g./day. When they were kept on a diet of 40 g. protein, 30 g. fat, 200 g. carbohydrate and bread and cakes *ad libitum* daily for 2 days, the H content of urine increased many times its normal value and reached a max. on the 2nd day. If the diet lasted longer, the H excretion in the urine remained at this max. level. When intramuscular injections of 20,000, 60,000, or 120,000 units penicillin were administered during this excretion period, the excretion of penicillin was inhibited to such a degree that a lasting penicillin level could be maintained in the organism for a longer time. Four injections daily of 60,000 units seemed to be most suitable for good therapeutic effects. Under the effect of such a penicillin treatment (either a single large injection or smaller consecutive injections) the glutathione content of the serum increased considerably.

In the serum of persons treated with penicillin for a long time an increase of the cholesterol content was also observed. Although penicillin sensitivity has nothing to do with penicillin spores, certain allergic symptoms were often observed. This is, however, not due to the mycotic origin of the penicillin, but is caused by a vitamin deficiency occurring during penicillin treatment. This deficiency influences essentially the vegetative nervous system. In examining the mechanism of the action of penicillin an increase in the glutathione content was observed if penicillin was added to a bacterial culture in test tubes. Since this increase was independent of the sensitivity of bacteria to penicillin, the phenomenon proved to be nonspecific. Glutathione probably stimulates the metabolism of bacteria, representing a reduction-oxidation system. The greater sensitivity of cocci to penicillin as compared to bacilli is explained by a surface reaction, where the small spherical bodies of cocci have a larger surface and are more exposed to its effects. 28 references.

László Mosonyi

1951

C. A.
1951

*Biological Chemistry
JPH Pharmacology*

Tachycardia and sensitivity to digitalis during penicillin treatment. László Munkácsy, Adam Szender, and Lajos Porcsnyai (Univ. Budapest, Hung.). *Hung. Adv. Med.* 1, 70-85 (1949) (in English); cf. C.A. 43, 8517k. An 1% (H₂O) soln. of cryst. digitoxin (Merck) (0.2 mg./kg. body wt.) was injected into the wing vein of pigeons and the symptoms (vomiting and electrocardiographic changes) observed. To a 2nd group 7000 units/kg. penicillin was administered daily for 3 weeks. A 3rd group received penicillin and 0.1 mg. vitamin B₁ daily. The pulse rate also increased with the same digitoxin dose in the presence of penicillin. The increase was slightly smaller when vitamin B₁ was also present. Penicillin-treated pigeons were sympathetotonic, showing an accelerated pulse, a decrease in conduction time, and an increase of certain electrocardiographic waves. The accelerated pulse rate is due to the cholinesterase-activating effect of the glutathione in the serum, increased by penicillin. Pigeons treated with penicillin were less sensitive to small and toxic digitoxin doses than untreated animals or animals given vitamin B₁ simultaneously with penicillin. This decrease of sensitivity is due to the fact that less glycoside reaches the heart. It is suggested that the accelerated pulse often observed in humans during penicillin treatment may be attributed to a shift towards sympathetotonia, combined with a greater capacity of the organism to absorb the glycoside when sensitized and to a greater content of lipoids (cholesterol). The increase of cholinesterase may also play a role in this process by hindering the effect of digitalis. 17 references. László Fényi

MOSONYI, L. 1949

(Pharma. Inst. U. of Budapest)

"The Effect of Penicillin on the Heart."

Hung. Acta Physiologica, Budapest, 1949 2/1-4(164)

Abst: Exc. Med. 11, Vol. 111, No. 5, p. 678

na

The effect of cillin on the frog heart. *Luthe-Mossburg and Adam Szender, Chem. Abstr. 60, 3, 1-5 d (1957).* Contractions of frog heart diminished under the action of Ringer soln at pH 8.4 conc. cryst penicillin G (I). The strength of contraction showed a correlation with the concn of I; the most dil. soln which had an effect contained 20 units per cc. The effect of I seemed to be reversible at low concns. Durable changes were observed, however, at high concns > 10,000 units. The application of agents paralyzing sympathetic or parasympathetic nerve endings (as atropine or dihydroergotamine which alone had no effects on heart function) had no influence on the contractions caused by I. Glutathione caused effects identical with those of I. If the pH of the Ringer soln was increased to 7.5, no contractions could be observed even on the application of 10,000 units I or 1 mg glutathione. *Istvan Fenyv*

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MCSONYI, L. 1949

(2nd Med. Clin. of Pas. Pet. Univ.)

"Penicillin and Blood Coagulation."

Acta Medica Scandinavica, Stockholm, 1949 135/6(458-464)

Abst: Exc. Med. 11, Vol. 111, No. 5, p. 672

MOSONYI, L. 1951

(11 Med. Clin. Univ. of Budapest)

"Hyperlipaemia Induced by Streptomycin"

Lancet, 1951 2/2(p1)

Abst: Exc. Med. 11, Vol 5, No. 4, p. 525

MOSONYI, L. 1951

(A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem 11. sz Belklinikája)

"The Effect of Toluidine Blue on Phagocytosis."

Kiserl. Orvostud. 1951, 3/4(283-285)

Abst: Exc. Med. IV. Vol. 5, No. 4, p. 429

GERO, S.; MOSONYI, L.; ROSNYAY K.; VALFY, F.

Effects of Filatov's tissue extracts on experimental arthritis.

Kiserletes orvostud. 3 no.6:427-432 1951. (CIML 21:4)

1. Doctors. 2. Second Internal Clinic, Budapest Medical University.

MOSONYI, L.

~~AUSTRIA~~

HUNGARY

~~GERMANY~~

Antibiotics and allergy. L. Mosonyi (Lorand-Eötvös Univ., Budapest). *Wien. Z. Naturforsch.* 12, 234-8 (1951); *Chem. Zentr.* 1951, 888; cf. C.A. 45, 9170b, 9732a. — A review with 83 references on the toxic (allergic) secondary effects observed during and after treatment with penicillin and streptomycin. Effects considered include allergic hydrops, urticaria, delayed reaction similar to serum sickness, and anaphylactic shock after resumption of interrupted treatment. Remarkable cases from the literature and others from direct observations are reported. Theories on the sensitizing effects of antibiotics are reviewed. M. G. M.

MOSONYI, L.; NEMETH, G.

Allergy and the nervous system. Orv. hetil., Budap. 92 no. 41:
1330-1333 14 Oct. 1951. (CLML 21:3)

1. Doctors. 2. Second Internal Clinic (Director -- Prof. Dr. Imre
Haynal), Budapest Medical University.

MOSONYI, L.; DUCKS, G.

Increased antibacterial effect of penicillin when combined with
pyramidon. Wien. med. Wschr. 101 no.19:362-364 12 May 1951.
(CIHL 20:11)

1. Of the Second Medical Clinic of Peter Pazmany University in
Budapest (Director--Prof. E. Haybal, M.D.).

MOSONYI, L.

MOSONYI, L.; POLLAK, L.; JUHASZ, J.; ZULIK, R.

Streptomycin hyperlipemia. Wien. Zschr. Inn. Med. 33 no.9:
384-92 Sept 52. (CLML 23:3)

1. Of the Second Medical Clinic (Head--Prof.E.Haynal,M.D.)
of Budapest University.

MOSONYI, L.; JUHASZ, J.; POLLAK, L.; FEHER, L.

Experiences with application of cation exchange resin in patients with edema. Orv. hetil. 94 no.7:180-183 15 Feb 1953. (CIAL 24:3)

1. Doctors. 2. Second Internal Clinic (Director -- Prof. Dr. Imre Haynal), Budapest Medical University.

MOSONY, L.

Diagnosis and therapy of biliary diseases. Orv. hetil. 94 no.19:505-512
10 May 1953. (CLML 25:1)

1. Doctor. 2. Second Internal Clinic (Director -- Prof. Dr. Imre Haynal),
Budapest Medical University.

MOSONYI, Laszlo, dr.; ANTALOGY, Zoltan, dr.

On the pathogenesis of rheumatic carditis and endocarditis lenta.
Orv. hetil. 95 no.29:792-794 18 July 54.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem II. sz. Belgyógyászati
Klinikájának (igazgató: Haynal Imre dr. egyet. tanár) közleménye
(RHEUMATIC FEVER, etiology and pathogenesis)
(ENDOCARDITIS SUBACUTE BACTERIAL, etiology and pathogenesis)

MOSONYI, Laszlo,; LASZLO, Janos,; ZULIK, Robert,; PERO, Csaba.

Effect of streptomycin on the normal tissue. Kiserletes orvostud
7 no.4:408-413 July 55.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem II. sz. Belklinikája és I. sz.
Korbonctani Intézete.

(STREPTOMYCIN, effects,
on normal tissue)

MOSONYI, Laszlo, dr.

The peripheral blood picture in malaria and kala-azar patients. *Magy. belorv. arch.* 8 no.3:77-79 June 55.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem II. sz Belgyógyászati Klinikájának (igazgató: Haynal, Imre, dr. egyetemi tanár) közleménye.

(MALARIA, blood in
blood picture (Hun))

(LEISHMANIASIS, blood in
blood picture (Hun))

(BLOOD, in various dis.
malaria & leishmaniasis, blood picture (Hun))

MOSONYI, László, dr.; RENCZ, Antal, dr.

Clinical and roentgenological symptoms in chronic brucellosis.
Magy. belorv. arch. 8 no.5:142-148 Oct 55.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem II. sz. Belklinikájának
(igazgató: Haynal, Imre dr.) és a debreceni Orvostudományi
Egyetem I. sz. Sebészeti Klinikájának (igazgató: Loessl, János dr.)
közleménye.
(BRUCELOSIS, diagnosis.(Hun))

MOSONYI, Laszlo, dr.; RUFESAGI, Gyorgy, dr.

~~WASZAR~~
Serum protein changes in myocardial infarct. Orv. hetil. 96
no.27:742-745 3 July 55.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem II. sz Belklinika-jának
(igazgató: Haynal Imre dr egyet. tanár) közleménye.
(MYOCARDIAL INFARCT, blood in,
proteins)
(BLOOD PROTEINS, in various diseases,
myocardial infarct)

MOSONYI, L.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.4 Vol.10/3 Microbiology Mar 57

512. MOSONYI L., NÉKÁM Jr L., CSIKY Th. and ZULIK R. II. Med. Klin. und Hautkln., Univ. Budapest. •Über den Wirkungsmechanismus geringerer Dosen bei gegen Antibiotika sensibilisierten Individuen. The mechanism of action of smaller doses in individuals sensitized against antibiotics Z. IMMUNFORSCH. 1955. 112/4 (249-259) Tables 3
In subcutaneous administration of adrenaline, a moderate, transient increase of the titre of the natural antibodies develops. Introduction of a sensitized agent leads to increase of the antibody titre in persons sensitized against antibiotics. The increase is more marked after intracutaneous than after intramuscular injection.
Lund - Copenhagen

MOSONYI, L., KAZMER, N., VERECKEI, S.

Beitraege zur klinischen Anwendung von ACTH und Kortison.

SO: Zt F Medizin, 23 August 1956, Unclassified.

MOSONYI, Laszlo, dr.; CSIKY, Tivadar, dr.; OBLATT, Erzsebet, dr.

Data on induction mechanism of fever caused by streptomycin.
Magy. belorv. arch. 9 no.5:137-140 Oct 56.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem II. sz. Belklinikájának
(Igazgató: Haynal, Imre, dr. egyetem tanár) közleménye.
(STREPTOMYCIN, inj. eff.
fever, diag. & induction mechanism (Hun))
(FEVER, etiol. & pathogen.
streptomycin, diag. & induction mechanism (Hun))

M. S. V. Y. L.
Streptomycin and endocrine system. L. Mazoni, L. Pollak, R. Zulk, and Gy. Karolyhazi (Univ. Budapest). *Experientia* 12, 311-13 (1960) (in English).—in rabbits daily intramuscular injections of 16 mg. streptomycin or 0.7 mg. in 6 cases and a decrease in 17-keto steroid excretion tropic hormone (1); in all cases there was a decreased response in 11-oxy steroid excretion to I. The streptomycin treatment was accompanied by increased plasma Na and increased blood glucose.
D. S. Farmer

Mosonyi, L

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.3 Vol.11/4 Endocrinology Apr 57

712. MOSONYI L. and MATSCH E. 2. Med. Klin., Univ. Budapest. * Klinische Beobachtungen über die Rolle des Thyreotrop-Thyroxin-Systems im Wasserhaushalt. Clinical observations on the influence of the TSH-thyroxine system on water metabolism WIEN. Z. INN. MED. 1956, 37/1-2 (63-76) Graphs 1 Tables 5
- In 5 cases of water balance disturbance, followed up for long periods, an analysis was made of the function of adrenals, hypophysis and thyroid gland, and the effect of hormone therapy was studied. On the assumption of normal function of the cerebral metabolic centres in all cases studied it was possible to gain an insight into the interrelation between the hormones of the anterior hypophysis and the function of the neurohypophysis because of the differing effects of the hormones supplied. A competitive action exists between TSH and ACTH. The manifestation of diabetes insipidus depends upon the intact function of the anterior hypophysis. When this function is increased at the onset of the climacteric the urine secretion is markedly decreased. Very seldom an adenoma of the anterior hypophysis is encountered in which all 3 types of cells are represented. Only the increment of gonadotrophic hormone is associated with increased TSH secretion. Bansi - Hamburg (VI, 3)

MOSONYI, László, dr.

Modern antibiotic therapy. Orv. hetil. 97 no.5:122-127
29 Jan 56.

1. A Budapesti Orvost. Egyetem II. sz. Belklinika-jának. (igaz.
Haynal Imre dr. egyet tanár) közl.
(ANTIBIOTICS, ther. use
progr. (Hun))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.6 Vol.10/9 Internal Medicine Sept56

5370. MOSONYI L. and RENCZ A. H. med. Klin., Univ. Budapest, I. chir. Klin., Univ. Debrecen. *Klinische und röntgenologische Symptome des chronischen Maltafiebers. Clinical and X-ray findings in chronic brucellosis melitensis WIEN. MED. WSCHE. 1956, 106/7 (147-152)
Tables 2 illus. 4 (XX, 6, 14)

mosonyi, L. EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 4 Vol.11/9 Microbiology Sep 58

2239. BACTERIOPHAGY AS A BORDERLAND OF ANTIBIOSIS - Die Bakteriophagie als Grenzgebiet der Antibiose - Mosonyi L. II. Med. Klin., Univ. Budapest - WIEN. Z. INN. MED. 1957, 38/6 (247-255) Tables 1
Interactions between bacteriophagy and antibiotics were examined, for which purpose experiments were carried out with the 7 phage types (T1-T7) of the B strain of E. coli. Chlortetracycline destroys the phage in a concentration of 3 to 20 µg. per ml. When this antibiotic is added to an E. coli culture, the adsorption of the phage is diminished to the minimum. Experiments with the T3 phage proved that as low a concentration as 2.5 µg. per ml. prevents adsorption. The antiphage action of the various colicins (E and K) is specific, each of them exclusively inhibiting the activity of the phages belonging to its own group.

Vetter - Braunschweig

MOSONYI, Laszlo; CSIKY, Tivadar; RETSAGI, Gyorgy; LENGYEL, Anna; BALAZSI, Imre; Szemere, Pal

Experimental studies concerning the virus susceptibility of the organism following antibiotic therapy. Magy. belorv. arch. 12 no.1: 3-8 Feb 59.

1. Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem II. sz. Belklinikájának és Mikrobiológiai Intézetének (igazgató: dr. Alföldi Zoltán egyetemi tanár) közleménye.

(ANTIBIOTICS, inj. eff.

increased susceptibility to virus dis. (Hun))

(VIRUS DISEASES

increased susceptibility to virus dis. after antibiotic ther. (Hun))

MOSONYI, Laszlo; CSIKY, Tivadar, OO, Maria; RETSAGI, Gyorgy

Effect of antibiotic-therapy on immuno-biological conditions of the organism. *Magy. belorv. arch.* 13 no.3:69-73 J1 '60.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem II. sz. Belklinikájának közleménye, igazgató: Gomori Pál dr. egyetemi tanár
(ANTIBIOTICS ther)

MOSONYI, Laszlo, dr.

Changes in the symptomatology of diseases. Elovilag 7 no.1:
48-49 Ja-F '62.

MOSONYI, Laszlo, dr.

Spontaneous remissions in chronic leukemias. Magy belorv. arch. 14
no.3:97-102 J1 '61.

1. A Bajcsy-Zsilinszky korhaz (igazgato: Mester Endre dr.) II
Belosztalyanak (foorvos: Mosonyi Laszlo dr.) kozlemenye.

(LEUKEMIA)

GIMES, Rezső, dr.; MOSONYI, László, dr.; PAPP, Katalin, dr.; SZILAGYI, Géza, dr.

Effect of phenmetrazine derivatives on the menstrual cycle. *Magy noorv.*
lap. 24 no.1:14-18. Ja '61.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem I sz. Női Klinikájának (Igazgató:
Horn Béla egy. tanár), a Bajcsy-Zsilinszky Kórház (Igazgató: Mester
Endre) II. Belosztályának (Főorvos: Mosonyi László) és Nőgyógyászati
Osztályának (Főorvos: Zsigmond Zoltán)

(PHENMETRAZINE pharmacol) (MENSTRUATION pharmacol)

HORVATH, Imre, dr.; JEKKE, Magda, dr.; MOSONYI, Laszlo, dr.; SOOS, Ilona, dr.

Attempted reversal of antibiotic-resistance in hospital-borne bacterial strains. Orv. hetil. 102 no.14:634-637 2 Ap '61.

1. Fovarosí Bajcsy-Zsilinszky Kórház, II Belosztály és Laboratórium.

(ANTIBIOTICS pharmacol)

MOSONYI, Laszlo; RUSVAI, Antal

Subacute thyroiditis as a complication of infectious mononucleosis.
Magy. Belorv. arch. 15 no.2:59-62 Ap '62.

1. Orvostovábbképző Intézet IV. belosztályának és a Bajcsy-Zsilinszky
Kórház II. belosztályának közleménye.
(THYROIDITIS etiol) (INFECTIOUS MONONUCLEOSIS compl)

ACS, Eva, dr.; KUCSERA, Pal, dr.; MOSONYI, Laszlo, dr.

Clinical significance of the serum citrate level. Magy. belorv.
arch. 16 no.1:3-10 Mr '63.

1. Orvostovabbkepzo Intezet IV. Belosztalya, Budapest.
(CITRATES) (KREBS CYCLE) (BLOOD CHEMICAL ANALYSIS)
(HYPERPARATHYROIDISM) (INTESTINAL NEOPLASMS)
(ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID) (GASTROINTESTINAL HEMORRHAGE)
(OSTEOPOROSIS) (OSTEOMALACIA) (PANCREAS)

HUNGARY

MOLNAR, Bela, Dr, MOSONYI, Laszlo, Dr; Institute for Advanced Medical Studies, IV. Medical (chief: MOSONYI, Laszlo, Dr, professor) and Surgical (chief: MOLNAR, Bela, Dr, professor) Departments (Orvostovábbképző Intézet IV. sz. Belgyógyászati és Sebészeti Tanszéke).

"Fatal Gall-Stone Arrosion Hemorrhage Combined with Aneurysm of the Abdominal Aorta in a Patient with Myxedema."

Budapest, Magyar Sebészeti, Vol XVI, No 3, June 1963, pages 185-191.

Abstract: [Authors' German summary modified] The case of a 67 year-old woman is reported. Over the years, compression symptoms of aneurysm of the abdominal aorta developed, later clinical signs of a chronic gall-stone disease were evident. Severe hemorrhagic anemia developed simultaneously with a large, movable resistance on the right side, in three instances. Later, hematemesis and melena exhausted the organism in spite of massive transfusions. On autopsy, the arrosion of the wall of the gall-bladder, due to irritation by two stones, was shown to be the cause of the hemorrhage. In the authors' opinion cholecystectomy should be performed if hemobilia is present indicating complications. 1 Hungarian, the rest Western references.

I/1

MOSONYI, L., prof.; SZILAGYI, G.; TOTH, B.; BALAZS, Marta; RUTKAI, P.

Pathogenesis of "endocrine" peptic ulcer. Acta med. acad. sci.
Hung. 21 no.1:51-57 '65.

1. Fourth Department of Medicine (Chief: Prof. L. Mosonyi)
Postgraduate Medical School and Department of Physiology
(Director: Prof. A. Kemeny) Veterinary University, Buda-
pest.

MOSQNYI, I.; SZILAGYI, G.; TOTH, B.; VALFY, F.; HAJOS, Maria

The relationship between serum calcium and citrate levels.
Acta physiol. acad. sci. Hung. 27 no.4:391-396 '65.

1. Fourth Department of Medicine, Postgraduate Medical School,
Department of Physiology, Veterinary University, Sanitary
Service of the Hungarian People's Army and Rheumatology Research
Institute, Budapest.

MOSONYI, L.; SZILAGYI, G.

The clinical symptoms of hypocalcaemia due to hypoparathyroidism and other causes. Its role in the elicitation of the phase of regulatory hyperparathyroidism. Acta med. Acad. sci Hung. 20 no.2:113-121 '64

1. Fourth Department of Medicine, Postgraduate School of Medicine, Budapest.

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11/5

Carcinogenic activity of tannic acid. Liver tumors induced in rats by prolonged subcutaneous administration of tannic acid solutions. B. Korpassy and M. Mosonyi (Univ. Szeged, Hung.). *Brit. J. Cancer* 4, 411-20 (1950); *ibid.* C. 4, 44, 7417. Tannic acid (1/150 or 200 mg./kg. body wt.) was injected subcutaneously as a 1.5 or 2% aq. soln. at 5 day intervals for up to 200 days. Hepatic tumors (hepatomas and cholangiomas) appeared in 50% of the rats surviving 100 days of treatment. Liver cirrhosis of various grades was found in 65% of the animals surviving for 100 days. Painting experimentally produced skin ulcers with a 5% soln. of T daily for 300 or more days did not produce any skin or liver tumors. R. K. Wenburger

1951

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Carcinogenic effect of tannic acid: Effect of casein on the development of liver tumors. Bela Kerpassy and ~~Maria Muscovici~~ Univ. Szeged, Hung. J. *Acta Morphol. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 1, 37-54 (1961) (in English) --- Tannic acid (I), 150-200 mg as 1.5-2% aq. soln., was injected subcutaneously every 5th day into 58 young rats. I was also applied to burned areas in 39 animals. Multiple benign hepatic tumors, hepatomas, and cholangiomas, occurred in 56% of animals following injection of I. A high casein diet protected against this tumorigenic tendency. Skin application of I did not produce tumors. William M. McCord

1952

MOSONYI, M.; GABOR, P.

Primary cancer of the fallopian tube. *Magy. Moorv. lap.* 14 no.9:283-286 Sept 1951. (CIWL 21:2)

1. Doctors. 2. Institute of Pathology and Pathohistology (Director -- Prof. Dr. Bela Korpassy) and Obstetric-Gynecological Clinic (Director -- Prof. Dr. Janos Batizfalvy), both of Szeged Medical University.

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116

Influence of dietetic factors on carcinogenic activity of tannic acid. B. Korpássi and M. Mosonyi (Univ. Med. School, Szeged, Hung.). *Lancet* 261, 1416-17 (1951). Group 1 rats were fed a high-casein/low-fat diet; groups 2 and 3 received a low-casein/high-fat diet and 1.25 mg of pyridoxine daily. Groups 1 and 2 were given tannic acid subcutaneously in graduated doses of 150, 200, and 250 mg tannic acid/kg. body wt. in a 1.25-2.5% aq. soln. Macroscopically, liver tumours were more common in group 2 than in group 1. The high casein content of the diet did not prevent the cirrhotic action of tannic acid, cirrhosis being more common in rats receiving the high-casein diet.

B R M

MONSONYI, Martha

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 8
A pr. 25, 1954
Biological Chemistry

Influence of dietary protein on the carcinogenic activity of tannic acid. *Etia Korpázy and Martha Monsonyi (Med. Univ., Szeged). Acta Morphol. Acad. Sci. Hung. 9, 363-62 (1953).*—The incidence of liver tumors and of cirrhosis was studied in rats injected subcutaneously with tannic acid every 5 days. A total dose of about 7 g./kg. was administered by the 180th day and the animals were observed for an additional 180 days. On a high-protein diet, 25% casein and 5% oil, the incidence of liver tumor was 29% and of cirrhosis was 43%. On a low-protein high-fat diet, 5% casein and 20% sunflower oil, tumors developed in 70% and cirrhosis in 37% of the animals which survived 100 days or longer. Sex of the animals was not a factor in tumor incidence. The av. survival time of the rats on the high-casein low-fat diet was greater than on the low-casein high-fat diet.

P. L. Harris

Excerpta Medica Sec 16 Cancer Vol.2/1 Jan 54

43. **MOSONYI M. and KORPASSY B.** Dept. of morbid Anat., Univ. med. Sch., Szeged. *Rapid production of malignant hepatomas by simultaneous administration of tannic acid and 2-acetylaminofluorene* Nature (Lond.) 1953, 171/4357 (791) Tables 2

The authors used 28 male and 28 female rats, of which the average weight was 115 g. All the rats received a diet containing 8 mg. of 2-acetylaminofluorene per animal daily. Half the males and half the females were given 200 mg. of tannic acid per kg. body weight in 2% aqueous solution once a week for 4 weeks. All surviving animals were sacrificed on the 180th day. Examination of those that had died and those then sacrificed showed 8 hepatomas in animals having 2-acetylaminofluorene only and 26 hepatomas (mostly of larger size) in those receiving both agents. Cirrhosis and cirrhosis accompanied by hepatoma were also much more common in animals receiving both agents.

Costling - London

MOSONYI M., BEDO M. AND LICHTNECKERT I.

Physiol. Inst., Med. Univ., Szeged. *Beiträge zum venösen Kreislauf. Venous circulation
ACTA PHYSIOL. ACAD. SCIENT HUNG. (Budapest) 1954 5/suppl. (58)

SO: EXCERPTA MEDICA, SECTION II VOL. 7 No. 11

Mosonyi, M.

✓ Chronic local irritation and acetylaminofluorene carcinogenesis. B. Korpássi, M. Mosonyi, A. Szanojevit, and A. Traub (Med. Univ., Szeged, Hung.). *Ceskoslov. Onkológia* 2, 308-16 (1955) (in English).—Attempts were made at localizing the carcinogenic effects of orally administered 2-acetylaminofluorene (I) in rats by chronic local irritation induced by (a) subcutaneous injections of tannic acid (II), (b) producing gastric ulcer surgically, (c) administering intestinal irritants by mouth (glass-powder, BaSO₄, and talc). No tumors developed at the site of the II injection, in the stomach, or in the gastrointestinal tract. Only in rats treated simultaneously with I and II for 180 days did liver tumors occur with a 3-fold greater frequency than in animals treated with I alone. The results do not support the assumption that chronic local irritation promotes local accumulation of carcinogen present in the circulation.

L. J. Urbánek

(3)

KORPASSY, Bela; MOSONYI, Marta; SZTANOJEVITS, Anna; TRAUB, Alfred

Chronic local irritations and acetylaminofluorene
carcinogenesis. Kiserletes orvostud. 8 no.2:152-157
March 56.

1. Szegedi Orvost. Egyetemi Kórházban és Kórszövettani
Intézetben.

(FLUORENE, deriv.

N-acetyl-2-fluorenamine, carcinogenic eff. in local
irritations by tannic acid & surg. in rats. (Hun))

(CARCINOGENS

same)

(NEOPLASMS, exper.

eff. of N-acetyl-2-fluorenamine in local irritations
by tannic acid & surg. in rats. (Hun))

ISSEKUTZ, B., Jr.; HEFENYI, G., Jr.; WINTER, M.; MOSONYI, M.; FORBATH, M.;
with the technical assistance of Mrs. I. Lajos and Mrs. J. Lang.

Action of dinitrophenol on the metabolism of the denervated
muscle. Acta physiol. hung. 10 no.2-4:327-336 1956.

1. Institute of Physiology, University Medical School, Szeged.
(NITROPHENOLS, eff.

dinitrophenol, on metab. in denervated dog musc.)
(MUSCLES, metab.

eff. of dinitrophenol in denervated dog musc.)

HUNGARY

BOZSAI, Imre, Mrs; MOSONYI, Mihaly, Mrs; Chemical Department of the National Institute of Public Health (Országos Kozegészségügyi Intézet Kémiai Osztálya), Budapest.

"Amperometric Titration with a Rotating Platinum Electrode of Theophylline Occurring in Drug Mixtures."

Budapest, Acta Pharmaceutica Hungarica, Vol 32, No 6, Nov 62, pp 255-259.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] For the polarometric determination of theophylline it is very advantageous that it may be titrated directly with a 0.01 N silver nitrate solution at pH 7. To indicate the end point a rotating platinum electrode, polarized with ± 0 volts, was used. [14 references, predominantly Western.]

1
1/1

MOSONYI, Mihalyne; BOZSAI, Imrene; GERVAY, Vilma; KELEMENRE, Kuttel Ilze;
SZABOLCS, Lajosna.

Prescription samples of the new Formulas normales conforming to
the pharmaceutic chemical control. Gyogyszeresz. 10 no.1:3-5
1 Jan 55.

1. Kozlemeny az Orszagos Kozegeszsegugyi Intezet Kemiai osztalyarol.
(PRESCRIPTIONS,
standard, in Hungary).

HUNGARY

FEKETÉ, Tibor, Dr. MESORA, Nicoale, Dr; Medical University of Cluj-Kolozsvar, II. Medical Clinic (director: VIORELA, Grigore, Dr) (Cluj-Kolozsvari Orvostudományi Egyetem, II. Belklinika).

"Simultaneous Occurrence of Diabetes Mellitus and Renalis."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 107, No 48, 27 Nov 66, pages 2288-2289.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] The case of a 25 year old woman is described who was diagnosed as having both diabetes mellitus and renalis. It is stressed that such cases must be adjusted according to the blood sugar level (and not the urine sugar concentration), and an adequate amount of carbohydrate must also be given to them. 4 Eastern European, 24 Western references.

MAKAROV, L.; inzhener; MOSORIN, B. inzhener; PEKERMANN, M. inzhener

Satisfactory lighting in dock, under a ship in repair. Mor.
flot 15 no.7:25-26 J1 '55. (MLRA 8:9)

(Docks) (Electric lighting)

34440
S/185/61/006/006/022/030
D299/D304

18.8100

AUTHORS: Lifshyts', Ye.V., Yerko, V.F., Buhayova, N.I., and
Mosova, L.M.N.

TITLE: Spectral analysis of certain pure metals

PERIODICAL: Ukrayins'kyi fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 6, no. 6, 1961,
846 - 850

TEXT: Methods are described for spectral analysis of pure metals, used in the spectrum laboratory of the Physicotechnical Institute of the AS UkrRSR. The following metals were investigated with respect to 7 to 20 impurities: Manganese, chromium, beryllium, nickel, cobalt, molybdenum, zirconium, zinc and iron; silicon was also investigated. The impurity concentration ranged from 10^{-1} to 10^{-4} %. The analysis of pure metals is based on the method of powder-oxide analysis. In order to increase the sensitivity of analysis of the concentration, the following methods were used: Fractionation in a d.c.-arc, evaporation from the melt (the so-called globule arc), enrichment by means of impurity distillation, and chemical methods of

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S/185/61/006/006/022/030
D299/D304

Spectral analysis of certain ...

concentration of impurities. First, the method of fractionation is considered. The specimen, placed in the graphite electrode, formed the anode of the arc, whereas the cathode was formed by a graphite rod. Preparation of the specimens, Conditions of the analysis and Sensitivity of determination of the concentration are given in a table. The sensitivity varied between $3 \cdot 10^{-3}$ to $1 \cdot 10^{-4}\%$. The method is accurate to within $\pm 10 - 20 \%$. The impurity concentration and the sensitivity can be considerably increased by using a distillation method, developed by S.L. Mandel'shtam et al., whereby the processes of extraction of impurities and of their spectral excitations were separated. The authors used this method for detecting the presence of readily volatile impurities in chromium. The vaporization temperature was 1500°C , the duration - 90 seconds. The sensitivity of detecting Pb, Bi, Sn, Cd and Sb, was $1 \cdot 10^{-4} \%$. The globule-arc method yields high sensitivity; it is mainly used for analysis of metal oxides with moderate melting point and which have (in the melted state) high electrical conductivity. The authors analyzed (by this method) nickel, cobalt, and iron of high purity. The sensitivity of this method is by one order of magnitude higher than

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Spectral analysis of certain ...

S/185/61/006/006/022/030
D299/D304

that of the fractionation method; the increase in sensitivity is particularly noticeable in the detection of readily volatile substances. The method of chemical enrichment of the specimens with subsequent spectral analysis of impurity concentration was used for beryllium, molybdenum and iron of high purity. The method involves the separation of the basic element by means of a selective reaction. The use of the spectro-chemical method makes it possible to considerably increase the sensitivity of analysis, which reaches $1 \cdot 10^{-6} \%$ for certain impurities (with an error of $\pm 20 \%$). There are 2 tables and 9 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Fizyko-tekhnichnyy instytut AS UkrRSR (Physicotechnical Institute of the AS UkrRSR, Kharkiv)

Card 3/3

X

LIFSHTS, Ye.V.; MOSOVA, L.N.

Spectral analysis of pure iron. Zav.lab. 28 no.11:1329 '62.

(MIRA 15:11)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN UkrSSR.
(Iron—Spectra)

L 32066-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG

ACC NR: AP6013334

SOURCE CODE: UR/0363/66/002/004/0578/0581

AUTHOR: Amonenko, V.M.; Kruglykh, A.A.; Pavlov, V.S.; Mosova, L.N. 29
B

ORG: Physicotechnical Institute, Academy of Sciences UkrSSR (Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut Akademii nauk UkrSSR) 18

TITLE: Purification of cerium by electric transfer combined with zone melting 18

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 2, no. 4, 1966, 578-581

TOPIC TAGS: cerium, metal zone refining, metal zone melting

ABSTRACT: To determine whether cerium can be purified by combining electric transfer with zone melting, molten cerium samples were refined by passing a current of 5.3 A/mm² in a vacuum for 50 — 150 hr. Iron, silicon, copper, and oxygen impurities were found to move to the cathode. The experiments were then repeated in helium; after 200 hr, the amount of impurities remaining in the cathodic and middle portions of the sample dropped below the sensitivity limit of spectral analysis. The samples were then subjected to zone melting, whose effectiveness was found to increase when an electric current (6 A/mm²) was passed through the metal. The amount of impurities thus dropped from 0.245% in the

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UDC: 546.655

L 32066-66

ACC NR: AP6013334

initial sample to 0.085% in the refined product. Following the refining process, the microhardness of cerium decreased from 28 to 23.8 kg/mm². Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 11 /SUBM DATE: 31Jul65 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

MOSOVA, L.N.; LIFSHITS, Ye.V.

Spectral method of determining boron in nickel. Zav. lab. 31 no.2:183-
184 '65. (MIRA 18:7

1. Fiziko-tehnicheskij institut AN UkrSSR.

ACCESSION NR: AP4042347

S/0129/64/000/007/0031/0035

AUTHOR: Mosoz, V. G., Startseva, I. Ye., Popov, K. V.

TITLE: Cast steels for low temperature operations

SOURCE: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no. 7, 1964, 31-35, and insert facing p. 25

TOPIC TAGS: cast steel, steel alloy, cold resistant steel, steel 12N9L, steel 20KhN3ML, steel 12N5L, steel 15N3ML, steel 15N3FL, steel 12KhN2ML, steel 20N3L, steel 20G2N2ML, steel 20Kh2D3L, steel 15DKhGSL, steel 10KhS2N2DML, impact toughness, heat treatment, structural uniformity, fine-grained structure, transition point determination

ABSTRACT: Experimental castings from 11 steel alloys (compositions given) were tested for resistance to low temperatures in a cast or variously heat treated state to formulate recommendations on the use of pearlite and ferrite steels for castings operating at temperatures as low as - 100C. The temperature corresponding to an impact toughness of 2.0 kg/cm² was accepted as the transition point. Heat treatment involved normalizing (900 or 1050C) and tempering (650, 660 or 720C). Transition points for the optimal heat

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1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4042347

treating procedures (given) were below -120C for steels 12N9L and 20KhN3ML, -110 to -120C for steels 12N5L, 15N3ML and 15N3FL, -80 to -100C for 12KhN2ML, 20N3L and 20G2N2ML. Steel 20Kh2D3L was resistant to -80C, 15DKhGSL to -60C and 10KhS2N2DML to -70C. Microstructural analysis of two experimental alloys, as well as mechanical and microstructural tests of production castings of steels 20KhN3ML and 12KhML (compositions given), indicate that even double heat treatment does not eliminate dendritic heterogeneity in its entirety and that better resistance to low temperatures is offered by a more uniform and fine-grained structure. Orig. art. has: 2 tables, 7 graphs, and 5 photomicrographs.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 000

Card. 2/2

MIKHAYLIK, P. (Sukhumi); KIN, P. (Kiyev); KOKOSHA, A. (Dnepropetrovsk);
SOPOV, V. (Use-Tobe, Alma-Atinskaya obl.); TSIRKUNOV, M. (TSelinnyy kray);
KHODIN, I. (Brestskaya obl.); MOS'PAN, G. (Lugansk); KHRAPYLIN, M.
(Novosibirsk)

About good people. Pozh.delo 9 no.3:29 Mr '63.
(Firemen)

(MIRA 16:4)

Mospan, I.

MD ✓ The composition of mare milk. I. Mospan. *Izv. Akad. Zool. Inst. Konotopiv* 1954, No. 13, 4-7; *Referat. Zhur. Khim., Biol. Khim.* 1955, No. 3921. — During the pasture period the butterfat and viscosity were greater in July than in June or August and the acidity was lower. After a moderate amt. of work the butterfat increased. In milk of mares 14 years old the butterfat, dry substance, acidity, and viscosity were lower than in milk of mares 10 years old. The av. butterfat was 2.45%; dry substance 11.35%, acidity 7.04°, sp. gr. 1.0320, viscosity 1.402. On the first day of lactation mare milk had a higher viscosity and surface tension than on the days following. During the process of milking the viscosity was somewhat lowered, the surface tension somewhat increased. B. S. Levina

MOS'PAN, I.

DANYUSHEVSKIY, S., kand. tekhn. nauk; MOS'PAN, I., inzh.

First attempt at using hydraulic methods for transporting raw materials for cement. Stroi. mat. 3 no.12:6-8 D '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Belgorodskogo tsementnogo zavoda (for Danyushevskiy).
(Aggregates (Building materials)—Transportation)
(Pipelines)

VELICHKO, A.P.; MOS'PAN, I.G.

Operating highly productive equipment. TSement 29 no.1:16-17 Ja-F '63.
(MIRA 16:2)

1. Belgorodskiy tsementnyy zavod.
(Cement plants—Equipment and supplies)

MOS'PAN, I.G., inzh.

Searching for effective chemical additives. TSement 30 no. 4:5-6
Jl-Ag '64. (MIPA 17:11)

1. Belgorodskiy tsementnyy zavod.

MOS'PAN, I.G., inzh.

New abrasive action rotary mill. Stroil. i dor. mash. 9 no. 12:29-
30 D '64. (MIRA 18:3)

KOBELETS, V.A., 1940, 1941

Recovering ...
Memorandum ...

1. Background ...

36531

S/081/62/000/006/047/117
B149/B108

20.7/34

AUTHORS: Bol'shakov, A. G., Mos'pan, N. Ye.

TITLE: Experimental determination of optimal location of nozzle and optimal length of mixing chamber in a gas-liquid jet apparatus

PERIODICAL: Referativnyi zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 6, 1962, 335, abstract 6150 (Nauchn. zap. Odessk. politekhn. in-t., 1961, v. 32, 1961, 17 - 22)

TEXT: Two modes of operation have been established for a gas-liquid jet apparatus which is used for transportation and mass transfer. The optimal position of the nozzle, with regard to entrance length of the cylindrical mixing chamber was determined. The equation

$(l_k/d_k)^{opt} = 6.2 + 0.383 \beta_{max}$ was obtained, where l_k is the length of the mixing chamber in mm, d_k - diameter of the mixing chamber in mm, β_{max} - maximum coefficient of injection. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

MOSPAN, V.S.

SHILOV, Ye.A.; MOSPAN, V.S.

Dichlorofumaric acid and some of its derivatives. Ukr.khim.zhur.
20 no.1:35-38 '54. (MLRA 7:3)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk USSR.
(Fumaric acid)

MOSPAN, V.S.

USSR/ Organic Chemistry - Synthetic organic chemistry

E-2

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 11797

Author : Yagupol'skiy L.M., Mospan V.S.

Title : Synthesis and Properties of Nitrophenols Containing a Trifluoromethyl Group

Orig Pub : Ukr. khim. zh., 1955, 21, No 1, 81-85

Abstract : For the purpose of studying the effect of nitrogroups on the stability of hydroxy benzotrifluorides toward alkaline hydrolysis there have been synthesized 3-nitro-4-hydroxy-benzotrifluoride (I) and 3,5-dinitro-4-hydroxy-benzotrifluoride (II) and it is shown that this stability increases in the series: $p\text{-OHC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CF}_3 < \text{I} < \text{II}$. I was synthesized in the following manner: by nitration of $p\text{-ClC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CF}_3$ was prepared 3-nitro-4-chlor-benzotrifluoride (III) (BP $81-83^\circ/4 \text{ mm}$, $94-95^\circ/10 \text{ mm}$). By heating with a 26% aqueous solution of NH_3 , in a sealed tube, III was converted to 3-nitro-4-amino-benzotrifluoride (IV) (MP $109-110^\circ$). By decomposition of the diazonium salt of IV a 70% yield of I was obtained, BP $79^\circ/5 \text{ mm}$, $n_D^{25} 1.5024$; p-nitobenzoyl derivative, MP $98-99^\circ$. By nitration of III under more drastic conditions there was obtained

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Inst. Org. Chem, AS Ukr SSR

USSR/ Organic Chemistry - Synthetic organic chemistry

E-2

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 11797

3,5-dinitro-4-chlor-benzotrifluoride (V), yield 85%, MP 58°. On boiling of V with a saturated aqueous solution of soda, and on heating it at 180° with a mixture of CH_3COONa and CH_3CONH_2 , it was possible to isolate only 3,5-dinitro-4-hydroxy-benzoic acid (VI). On heating V with a solution prepared by saturation of cold alcohol with NH_3 , there is formed 3,5-dinitro-4-amino-benzotrifluoride (yield 91%, MP 143-144°). By the action of CH_3ONa on V was prepared 3,5-dinitro-4-methoxy-benzotrifluoride (yield 77%, MP 59-60°). II, MP 47-48°, was obtained with a yield of 64%, by nitration of I. On boiling of I with 10% solution of NaOH is formed 3-nitro-4-hydroxy-benzoic acid, MP 182°, while under the same conditions II yields VI with a melting point of 238°.

Card 2/2

MOS'PAN, V.S.

Pulse-type regulator for systems with pure time delay. Izv. AN
Uz.SSR. Ser.tekh.nauk no.2:13-19 '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Institut energetiki i avtomatiki AN UzSSR.
(Electronic control)

S/119/63/000/003/005/010
D201/D308

AUTHOR: Mos'pan, V.S.

TITLE: A multi-channel sampled-data regulator with variable parameters

PERIODICAL: Priborostryeniye, no. 3, 1963, 14-15

TEXT: The author describes briefly the design and operation of a high quality multi-channel regulator with variable parameters. It has several input channels: two for setting the regulator modulation and up to 10 controlled object channels with the same number, less one, of output channels, formed by two switching elements. The regulator works as follows: at the start of every control interval, all but one of the output relays of the object channels are open. The control interval is determined by a saw-tooth voltage generator, governing a trapezoidal voltage generator, the leading edge of the voltage of the latter determining the gain of a pulse amplifier. By this means it is possible to introduce into the control law, stabilizing factors for the compensation of changes of

Card 1/2

A multi-channel sampled-data ...

S/119/63/000/003/005/010
D201/D308

the object characteristic or for improving the performance of the system. The circuit diagram of the regulator is given. The regulator can be used with most types of pick-up and its temperature stability is achieved by using silicon transistor emitter-followers. There are 4 figures.

Card 2/2

MOS'PAN, V.S.

Device for obtaining probability characteristics of a random stationary function. Izv. AN Uz. SSR. Ser. tekhn. nauk 7 no.4: 26-30 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Institut energetiki i avtomatiki AN UzSSR.

L 29360-66 ENT(d)/T IJP(c)

ACC NR: AR5020508

SOURCE CODE: UR/0271/65/000/008/A012/A012

AUTHOR: Mos'pan, V.S.

TITLE: Method of statistical spectral linearization

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Avtomatika, telemekhanika i vychislitel'naya tekhnika, Abs. 8A88

REF SOURCE: Sb. dokl. Tashkentsk. politekhn. in-t, no.6, 1964, 37-48

TOPIC TAGS: computer technology, linear system, linear approximation, stochastic process, electronic signal

ABSTRACT: The idea is introduced of a stochastic transmitting function $G_{rc}(S)$, which is called a transmitting function for a lineal filter in a system to replace two time-functions $r(t)$, and $s(t)$, corresponding to stationary and erg-potential conditions. Any pair of quasistationary random effects are presented as an equivalent scheme, composed of a lineal filter which transforms on the fixed signals in such a manner that at the output the second fixed signal will be received with an accuracy up to the non-correlated component of the first signal. The problem of duplicating the optimal in its best lineal approximation is examined, including the requirement to synthesize the lineal filter

Card 1/2

UDC: 62-50:519-25

L 29360-66

ACC NR: AR5020508

$G_{va}(S)$, which filtrates the fixed signal $v(t)$ in such a way that $G_{va}(S) = G_{ab}(S)$, where $G_{ab}(S)$ is the stochastic transmission function assigned to realize $a(t)$ and $b(t)$. It is indicated that a number of self-adjustment and optimization problems may be reduced to the problem of optimal duplication. As an example, a case is examined of minimizing an average quadratic error of a stable follow-up system. 3 Figures..

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2 CC/

MOSPAN, Yu.P., inzh.

Method for measuring the load on the front axis of tractors.

Mekh. sil'. hosp. 9 no.10:25-26 0 '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Tractors)

MOSPAN, Yu. P., Cand. Tech. Sci. (diss) "Efficiency of Operation of Trailed Plow Unit Depending on Position of Supporting Wheel," Kiev, 1961, 16 pp. (Ukr. Acad. of Agri. Sci.) 200 copies (KL Supp 12-61, 271).

MOSPAN, Yu. P., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Effect of the position of supporting wheel on the performance of
mounted tillage units. Mekh. sil'. hosp. 12 no.10:23-24 0 '61.
(MIRA 14:11)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanizatsii i
elektrifikatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva.
(Flows)

MOSPANOV, D., polkovnik zapasa

Reserve officers among the soldiers. Voen. vest. 43 no.9:53
S '63. (MIRA 16:10)
(Russia--Armed forces--Officers)

Mospenov.D.

The Grodno Medical Institute aids public health agencies.
Zdrav. Bel. 9 no.2:53-54 F'63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Uchenyy sekretar' Grodnenskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(GRODNO—PUBLIC HEALTH)

MOSPANOV, D.F.

Communists of a hospital prepare themselves to meet the 22nd Congress
of the CPSU worthily. Voen.-med. zhur. no.8:16 Ag '61.

(MIRA 15:2)

(HOSPITALS, MILITARY)

BERLINER, G.B.; MOS'PANOV, L.S.

Conversion of paroxysmal tachycardia into cardiac fibrillation
in Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome. Terap. arkh. 34 no.10:
119-121 0*62 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Iz Petrozavodskogo voyennogo gosptalya.

S/139/62/000/006/025/032
E132/E135

AUTHOR: Mospanov, V.S.

TITLE: Taking account of the spin-orbital interaction in
calculating the energy zones in crystals

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Fizika, no.6,
1962, 163-166

TEXT: A variational method is used to obtain the secular equation relating the energy E of an electron to the wave vector k when spin-orbital interaction is appreciable. It is shown how the equation changes at points in the crystal which have a high degree of symmetry. A determinant connecting E and k is obtained which reduces to one of a lower order at points of the Brillouin zone of high symmetry by splitting of the wave function, not into spin-angular functions but into linear combinations of them. The actual difficulty in solving the equation is the finding of the structural coefficients, but this is easier when these coefficients can be resolved into spherical harmonics. Calculations have been made for certain lattices, including that of diamond, by B. Segall (Phys. Rev. v.105, 1957, 108).

Card 1/2

Taking account of the spin-orbital ... S/139/62/000/006/025/032
E132/E135

The case of only one atom per cell has been considered - if there
are two atoms the rank of the determinant doubles.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut
(Moscow Engineering-Physics Institute)

SUBMITTED: September 30, 1961

Card 2/2

61000-45 ENT(1)/T/ENA(h) Fz-6/Feb LIE(c) AT
 ACCESSION NR: AP5011386 UR/0139/65/000/002/0082/0085

AUTHOR: Mospanov, V. S.

TITLE: Cyclotron resonance in semiconductors following application of a constant electric field

SOURCE: IVUZ. Fizika, no. 2, 1965, 82-85

TOPIC TAGS: cyclotron resonance, semiconductor, negative absorption, germanium, kinetic equation, carrier distribution, valence band

ABSTRACT: By solving the classical kinetic equation the author determines the distribution function of the carriers in the valence band of germanium in the case of cyclotron resonance, when the carriers are generated by an electric field. It is shown that conditions under which negative power absorption takes place are satisfied in this case. There are grounds for assuming that the negative absorption can be produced in a relatively weak

Card 1/2

L 61890-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5011386

electric field (on the order of 10^2 V/cm). 'In conclusion I thank
V. G. Veselago for suggesting the topic and Yu. M. Kagan for
consultations.' Original article has: 17 formulas

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut (Moscow
Engineering Physics Institute)

SUBMITTED: 08Aug63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS, NP

NR REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

MOSS, T.S.

Modern infrared detectors. Usp. fiz. nauk 78 no.1:93-121 S '62.
(MIR 15:9)

(Infrared rays)

POLAND/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their
Application, Part 3. - Fats and Oils, Waxes,
Soaps, Detergents, Flotation Agents.

H-25

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 14, 1958, 48292

Author : H. Niewiadomski, E. Mossakovska

Inst : -

Title : Production of Sterols of Refuses after Burdock Oil
Purification.

Orig Pub : Przem. spozywczy, 1955, 9, No 12, 510

Abstract : It is shown that it is possible to produce sterols of
refuses after the refining of burdock oil. The lar-
gest amount of sterols is in soap stock. 1.5% of
sterols was found in oil produced at the acidification
of soap stock. 8.6 g of sterols are obtained of 1 kg
of oil.

Card 1/1

MOSSAKOVSKIY, V.I. (Dnepropetrovsk); MOSSAKOVSKAYA, I.R. (Dnepropetrovsk)

Effect of a load acting outside the stamp on contact pressures
under the base of a circular stamp. Prikl. mekh. 1 no.3:132-135
'65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

MOSSAKOVSKAYA, R.

Steelmaker. Metallurg 8 no.11:21 N '63.

(MIRA 16:12)

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 10,
p 58 (USSR) 15-1957-10-13795

AUTHOR: Krasil'nikov, B. N., Mossakovskiy A. A., Suvorova, V. S.

TITLE: Structure of the Northern Part of the Minusinsk Basin
and the Experiment of Applying Some Complex Methods in
Studying It (Tektonicheskoye stroeniye severnoy chasti
Minusinskoy kotloviny i opyt primeneniya nekotorykh kom-
pleksnykh metodov yego izucheniya)

PERIODICAL: Sov. geologiya, 1955, Nr 42, pp 128-155

ABSTRACT: The Minusinsk intermontane basin is a steep Hercynian
structure lying on a Caledonian folded basement. The
internal structure of the basin is not homogeneous.
Long east-west spurs of the Eastern Sayan and the Kuz-
netskiy Alatau divide it into the following smaller ~~vpadiny~~
(basins) (from south to north): the Southern Minusinsk,
the Sydo-Yerbinskaya, the Chabakovsko-Balakhtinskaya, and
the ~~Nazarovskaya~~. These basins originated at the end of
the Caledonian stage. The coincidence of the orientation

Card 1/4

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Structure of the Northern Part of the Minusinsk Basin and the Experiment of Applying Some Complex Methods in Studying It.

of the basins with the direction of the Caledonian structures of the basement is attested by several links between individual Hercynian structures and Caledonian folds of the basement. A distinct influence of pre-Hercynian structure on the development of Hercynian features is identified for middle Devonian time, when there existed a western and an eastern downwarps in the region of the Chebakovsko-Balakhtinskaya and Nazarovskaya basins, their position being associated with the structure of the basement. Thus the western downwarp extends in a direction approximately parallel to the anticlinorium of the Kuznetskiy Alatau; the eastern parallels the Batenevskiy anticlinorium. The central zone, separating the downwarps, was formed on the site of an ancient Caledonian anticlinorium, the remains of which are the modern structures in the Solgonskiy ridge and the Kop'yevskoye uplift. A thick sequence of coarse clastics accumulated in the downwarps during middle Devonian time, whereas a thin layer of fine clastic sediments was deposited on the uplift dividing them. At the end of the Eifelian stage there began a gradual

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rearrangement of the pre-Hercynian tectonic pattern, associated with block faulting. Fractures split the Chebakovsko-Balakhtinskaya and Nazarovskaya basins into a system of east-west horst steps (zones), and within these there occur smaller faults which have permitted folding in the covering rocks, a characteristic feature in the Minusinsk basin. The principal faults are aligned with the folds of Caledonian age, revealing a definite genetic relationship between the two. Each basin is a step-like structure, descending from south to north into the central part. The southern border of each block is higher than the northern border; that is, each block is inclined toward the north. Jurassic deposits accumulated on the lowest parts of the blocks (their northern borders), and asymmetrical synclines with steep northern limbs were formed. In the bordering parts of the basin, adjoining the most elevated blocks, box folds developed. Their origin is associated with northeast and northwest faults, emanating from east-west fractures which separate the horst blocks. Northwestern trending flexures are developed in middle and

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